THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 527. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. JULIUS HALLPIKE is authorized to sign my name.

C. S. COMPTON.
tf Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that the business hereunto carried on under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. will from this date be carried on under the style of REIMER & Co.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Community and Visitors of Shanghai, that they will from this date carry on the business of Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

REIMER & Co.
13oc Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. BLAND'S retirement, our Firm, after this date, will be changed to that of SHAW, BROTHERS & Co., the partners being,

CHARLES SHAW, *London.*
THOMAS K. SHAW, *Liverpool.*
HENRY G. HOLLINGWORTH, *Shanghae.*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
30se Shanghae, 30th June, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM DENT, Junior, in Our Firm ceased on the 30th ultimo.

We have admitted Mr. HENRY WILLIAM DENT a Partner in our Firm from *1st July.*

DENT & Co.
6oc Hongkong, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name, will, from this date, be conducted under the style of J. B. MAJOR & Co.

JOHN MAJOR.
1se Nagasaki, 25th May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*

G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan,) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves, as *General Commission Agents* at this port.

GÜTSCHOW & Co.
15se Yokuhama, 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE GARDEN NICOL in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
1se Singapore, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES HENRY HALDANE WILSONE is a partner in our firm.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
1se Singapore, 2d July, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November. 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew.

Champagne of the 1st quality, Crême de Bouzy, in doz. cases.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.

Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz. cases.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d June, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:

Lemonade per doz.	Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water "	" 0.7.5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.

P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FAMILIAR PHRASES IN ENGLISH & ROMANIZED JAPANESE.

By The Revd. J. LIGGINS.
Price—5 mace.
London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
April 14th, 1860.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the MAIL STEAMERS between ENGLAND AND SHANGHAI, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

North-China Heral Office,
April 16th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald*—may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary;* a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shangbai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A Coal Godown, with a Wharf privilege, situated on the *Hong que* side, near the Old Dock. Capacity 1,000 tons,

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1860.

TO BE LET.

FOR A SHORT PERIOD.

THE commodious dwelling House with or without a large Godown, standing on Lot No. 33, situated at the corner of Park Lane and Church Street.

Apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do.	" 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,....	" 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*

OUR HOUSE,

LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

END OF PARK LANE AND MALOO.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

Ta-shing. 泰興

REIMER & CO.,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,

General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

H. FOGG & Co.,

Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

CLARK & Co.

Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

G. GÜNTHER,

SAILMAKER.
YANK KING-PANG CREEK.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,

YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,......................	$25:00
More than half a month, ...	$25:00
Less " " "	$12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,....................	$ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS KEPPELL,

Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS.
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

FREDERICK J. SMITH & CO.

54 Clement Street, Birmingham,
ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS and Export Ironmongers—Supply at Manufacturers prices every description of Ironmongery, Bedsteads, Earthenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Plated and Papier Mâché Goods, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER,

UNRIVALLED IN EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOES, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet.

12jy London, May, 1860.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

JUDGED BY THE IMMENSE DEMAND, this UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China. They have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

20oc London, May, 1860.

DRY DOCK.

THE PATENT SLIP DOCK & COMPANY

BEG to announce that they are prepared to recopper and execute all descriptions of repairs to ships, in the most efficient manner, under the supervision of European shipwrights, &c.

H. M. S. *SARACEN*, and a number of other vessels, ranging to 850 Tons Register, have been repaired in the Dock since it was opened last March.

WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
Director.

New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

(No. 4.)

NOTIFICATION.

Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Japan, directs the publication of the annexed Consular Circular, for the information of those whom it may concern.

By order,
ABEL A. J. GOWER.

Her Majesty's Legation, Yeddo, 20th June, 1860.

No. 10.

NOTIFICATION.

It having been duly represented to Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, that the Japanese Government denies the right of any Foreigner, not a subject of a Treaty Power, landing in Japan (with the exception of such Chinese as take up their residence at Nagasaki under the jurisdiction of the native authorities and by virtue of ancient privileges). The undersigned is instructed publicly to notify for the information of all concerned, that any Shipmaster giving passage to such Foreigners, will be compelled to take them away again; and any attempt to land them will subject him to further penalties for breach of Treaty.

G. HOWARD VYSE,
H. B. M.'s Consul, Kanagawa.

British Consulate, Kanagawa, 20th June, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Emeu*, Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 4th September, at day-light*, (or any time of the night *of the 3rd* and *4th*, as the state of the tides may require), instead of the *Cadiz*, as previously circulated, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,500 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of to-day*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Saturday, the 1st September*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 27th August, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of the late HIRAM FOGG in our firm has ceased, and Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY has been admitted a partner therein.

The business will be continued under the name of

H. FOGG & Co.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

All parties having claims against the Estate of the late Hiram Fogg, are requested to present them previous to *the 31st December next*, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Executor.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 10	Singapore,	Aug. 14
Bombay,	„ 31	Hongkong,	„ 21
Calcutta,	„ —	New York,	June 30
Galle,	Aug. 6		

Latest dates in England from China,—

From Hongkong..May 7 } Mail received *viâ*
„ Shanghai...Ap. 28 } Marseilles, July 27.

BIRTH.

On the 26th June, at 68, Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of H. S. Parkes, Esq., H. M. Commissioner, Canton, of a daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 31st Aug. 1860.		*Ending 31st Aug. 1859.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
25.—	87	73	82	75
26.—	79	71	83	79
27.—	79	69	88	79
28.—	79	70	87	79
29.—	84	70	86	81
30.—	87	73	88	81
31.—	81	72	91	79

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On London*, 6 months' sight, 6s. 6½*d.*; Credits, 6s. 7½*d.* a 6s. 7¾*d.* per Tls. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills, accepted and 3 days' sight, Rs. 315 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 20½ per cent discount.

Opium.

	Malwa		*Patna*			
Aug.,	New,	Tls.	New,	Tls.	Old,	Tls.
25,	515	—	615	—	....	—
27,	515 a 520	—	615	—	....	—
28,	515 a 520	—	615	—	....	—
29,	520	—	615 a 620	—	....	—
30,	520	—	615 a 620	—	....	—
31,	520 a 525	—	615 a 620	—	....	—

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived. — Aug. 31, *Lanrick*, (Br. bg.), Thomson, from Ningpo; *Ville de Dieppe*, (Fr. sh.), Rousseau, from Peiho; *Rhine*, (Ham. bq.), ——, from ——; *Shooting Star*, (Sia. sh.), ——, from ——; *Medina*, (Br. sh.), McDonald, from Kanagawa and Hakodadi; *Imperatrice*, (H. M. troop sh.), ——, from Gulf of Pecheli.; *Eliza & Mary*, (Br. sh.), Fine, from Nagasaki; *Henriette Louise*, (Du. sch.), Dercks, from Kanagawa; *Don Joao I.*, (H.M.F.M. corv.), Marques, from Yeddo.

Departed.—Aug. 31, *Maria*, (Port. str.), Sullivan, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Saginaw*, H. E. Hon. J. Ward, and Suite. Per *Emeu*, Mr. & Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. R. B. Robertson, F. P. Lowden, D. B. Robertson, Vacherie, Tomlin, Cooksley, and W. W. Ward. Per *Medina*, Major Kokiel, Russian Courier.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Emeu*, Aug. 10th, Mr. & Mrs. White, Mr. & Mrs. Marshall, Mad. Dolores Rumas and daughter, Lieut. Leacock, Deputy Coms. General Cooksley, Messrs. Henderson, Lowder, D. B. Robertson, R. Tomlin, S. P. Oliver, C. Masson, A. F. Lindley, Kirby, A. Mora, Heywood, Chunderbhoy, Robertson, Noyer, and J. F. Lowden.

Departed.—Per *Pottinger*, for Southampton, Mrs. D. Pain, Surgeon Atkinson, 31st Regt., Lieut. J. Hudson, R.N., Lieut. Worsap, 31st Regt., Messrs. S. Medhurst and 2 children, Jas. G. Barren, and O. Cleverly; for Gibraltar, Mr. Anto. Seco; for Singapore, Messrs. C. S. Sherwood, and Paul Schill; for Marseilles, Messrs. E. T. Kettles, and Debergud; for Galle, 8 Gun Lascars.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

July 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Wheeley, E. F. Maitland, and J. T. Syme.

For Shanghai, Mr. W. C. Clarke.

Aug. 4.

For Hongkong, Hon. S. Annesley, and Mrs. Marsh.

For Shanghai, Mr. E. Elias, and Mr. & Mrs. E. Warden.

Aug. 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Still, Messrs. F. Cholmley, and W. H. Harton.

For Shanghai, Mr. Bryan.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

Shanghai, Sept. 1st.—Per *Imperatrice*, Brigadier Jephson and Staff, 600 men of H. M. 44th Regt. and a battery of Artillery.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSURGENT NOTIFICATION.

Received August 23d.

Le, Imperial Commissioner of the Sovereign reigning in virtue of the True decree of Heaven, &c., &c., &c., hereby issues a notification.

Whereas the appointed period of the Tsing (Manchoo) dynasty having expired, the True Sacred Lord was sent into the world to save it. And I, having been honored with his commands to perform the work of Heaven by punishing the crimes (of the rejected dynasty) have, from the time I rose in the cause of right in Kwang-se, never fought a battle without conquering, and never attacked a city without taking it.

A short time back, on our armies occupying Soochow, your countries once and again pressed us to come to Shanghai, to discuss personally the various matters connected with foreign trade. Hence it was that after retaking Sung-keang, I came hither, not to seek a quarrel, and to fight with foreign nations, but to offer them a treaty of open commerce. And now perusing the communication of your countries, I am in the highest degree surprised at the extravagant perversity of its language.

I would submit to you that I, under the loyal prince, have the general command of a large body of officers, and of an innumerable army, and could have no difficulty in causing the instantaneous destruction of an insignificantly small city such as Shanghai. When I, therefore, come to the place and station my troops motionless before it, it is really in a spirit of pure regard, and of consideration for our common faith. Had I at once ordered a hostile advance, the members of the same house would have been turning against each other, and we could not have failed to incur the ridicule of the Tsing dynasty.

With the Tsing dynasty, your nations have now a quarrel: you cannot have forgotten the battle at Tsin-tsin. But our state, in at present carrying on a war, has no other object than to regain our own country; we are at enmity with the Tsing dynasty, but with foreign nations we have no quarrel.

Your countries attach much importance to open commerce and trade. Now the advantages to be obtained from us would be greater than those given by the Tsing dynasty, for after the establishment of peaceful relations with us, unrestricted commerce might be carried on at all places without exception.

But the wild and fallacious nature of the communication which has reached us is such as renders it quite inexplicable. I must conclude that there is no consideration for the feeling that should make us of one mind, in virtue of our common religion, and that there is, it may be, an intention of seeking a quarrel.

For these reasons, I hereby issue a notification for the common information of the foreign nations (at Shanghai). If you desire to carry on open commerce in accordance with an agreement, you can at once come and consult on the terms of an agreement. If however, it is your wish to make difficulties and to engage in hostilities, then my troops move as a flood, my commands go forth unchangeable as the hills; and we can only await the time when victory and defeat declare themselves. I trust that you will not bring sorrow on yourselves.

An earnest notification. The 14th day of the 7th month of the 10th year of the Heavenly Kingdom of Tae-ping.

True Translation.
(Signed), THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Consul.

GULF OF PECHELI.

GREAT VICTORY.

CAPITULATION OF THE TAKU FORTS.

By the U. S. S. *Saginaw* which arrived on last Saturday evening, we were put in possession of well authenticated information with regard to the operations of the Allied forces in the Gulf of Pecheli.

The attack on the Taku Forts which it was supposed would have been undertaken on the 15th instant, was not put into execution until Tuesday, the 21st, when the Allied forces commenced the bombardment early in the morning, the Gun-boats acting simultaneously. After some pretty hard fighting for about 5 hours, a white flag was hoisted on one of the forts which example was soon followed by all the others. A cessation of hostilities ensued and a communication was sent by the Chinese to the Commanders of the forces, stating that Commissioners would be ready to meet them at Teen-tsin to arrange matters, to which a reply was returned that they would be allowed two hours, and no more, to accede to the Ultimatum, and that at the expiration of that time hostilities would be recommenced. They then asked permission to be allowed to withdraw all their troops from the forts and to surrender them unconditionally to the Allies. This was granted and the whole of the occupants of the Taku Forts marched forth unarmed, leaving all the *materiel* in the hands of the besiegers.

They appear to have fought very well during the time the battle lasted. We have heard no estimate of the loss of the Chinese but it is supposed to be very great, as during the action a magazine in one of the forts exploded, and must have caused great destruction. The casualties on the side of the Allies in the absence of more detailed accounts are estimated at about 100 British, and about 150 French killed and wounded.

The English and French Ministers were then preparing to proceed to Tien-tsin.

Since then we have received some further particulars by H. I. M. S. *Saigon* which arrived on Wednesday afternoon from the Peiho River, having left there on the 26th ulto.

Lord Elgin, Baron Gros, and the English and French Admirals were at Tien-tsin, negotiations were supposed to be progressing satisfactorily, and the native population were very well behaved and peaceably inclined.

The following we believe to be a correct copy of the Notification sent by the Chinese Governor General to the Allied Commanders-in-Chief on the reduction of the Taku forts.

> The Honourable Commanders-in Chief have attacked the forts simultaneously by land and sea and have taken possession of those on the North shore of the river. This success proves the great efficiency of the forces of the honourable Commanders, and the defeated Chinese army consequently submits.
>
> Accordingly they have withdrawn from the forts on the South shore and consent to surrender into the hands of the honourable Commanders-in-Chief, all the forts with the whole of their munitions of war as well as all the fortified camps and other intrenchments.
>
> The undersigned also engages to send people to shew to the officers who may be appointed by the honourable Commanders-in-Chief, the exact positions of all the mines which are in the forts, and the hidden defences which are placed in the river, so that no misfortune may happen to the honourable Allies.
>
> It is understood that the surrender of the forts will be followed by a cessation of hostilities at this place, and that no injury shall be done to the inhabitants, who should be effectively protected both in their persons and properties.

Hang-fu, Governor General and Vice-Roy of the Province of Che-li to the Commanders-in-Chief of the English and French Military and Naval forces, the 5th day of the 7th moon of the 10th year of Hien-fung.

In our issue of the 25th ulto. we incautiously published a lengthy letter signed C. which has, and with good reason given great offence to our allies the French.

Our reason for having published it at all is simply this; that having on many former occasions received contributions from the same source and they having been always of a totally different, and generally of a religious character, under a heavy press of business at the time and supposing that the article contained as usual religious matter, we inadvertently allowed it to be inserted without sufficient prior examination, but in order to make the *amende honorable*, we now distinctly wish it to be known that we do not endorse the expressions which allude to the actions of the French during the last few days, and it is but in justice to them to state that we have made enquiries, and have good grounds for believing that the statements therein contained as well as some which have been received from former correspondents at Chusan on the same subject are substantially incorrect.

For the future we shall be on our guard and take care that no matter personally offensive to our allies the French, shall creep into our Columns.

Rebels.—From accounts received from our Chinese correspondent (who is more prolific and loyal than ever since the repulse of the Insurgents from Shanghai), we learn that there has been a serious split in the Tai-ping Camp, that the troops which had advanced against Shanghai refused to a man to obey the orders given them to make another advance-movement in that direction. This resistance had led to the execution of several officers by the command of the Chung Wang. Another descent on Shanghai was seriously on the tapis, in fact the Insurgents advanced and actually retook Sung Kiang, which place having being already gutted, could offer no attraction for looting or commissariat purposes.

Things at Soochow don't look well for the lengthened stay of the Rebels. While Chung Wang was near Shanghai, a rich Imperialist had hired an army of mercenaries; and actually succeeded in getting into Soochow, but being deserted by his followers had to beat a retreat. Hard fighting has since been going on in the suburbs. Provisions are getting scarce, so we shall probably hear soon of the evacuation of the city and advance in force on Hangchow and Ningpo. In fact rumours have reached us of an advance from Chapoo on Ningpo, by many armed boats.

It is a curious fact that but very little injury has been done to the crops around Shanghai by the Insurgents. Graves and uncultivated places seem always to have been selected to assemble on and hoist their flags. Where their dead are buried it is hard to say; they have probably carried the most of them far away. Such carcases as were seen near the city wall were left there because the fire was too hot for their friends to remove them; but their legs and hands were chopped off, in order to get away the valuables with which Changmaos like to adorn their persons. At Zee-ka-wei, beyond making the church in a filthy mess, they have done but little damage. They scribbled any amount of abusive jokes about foreigners on whatever paper was to be found, and seemed delighted to call themselves Changmaos. It was at Za-ka-wei, a mile further on, that the Italian priest and some children were murdered; the vagabonds refused copper cash, and demanded a larger sum in silver than the unfortunate priest could give them, and they thereupon committed the horrible deed, which is quite enough to stamp the whole expedition with infamy. The villagers have long stories about raping and kidnapping committed everywhere; but as almost every soul from the surrounding villages was safely in Shanghai, we don't believe their stories. It is amusing to see the diligent way in which the soldiers of the Heavenly dynasty have broken open every door in the various villages in their search after mammon. There must be some instinct among these gentry where to find hidden wealth, for to foreign eyes the houses are mere mud hovels without anything worth carrying a yard in the whole of them. The various temples occupied by Chung-Wang's soldiers outside the South Gate have not suffered in the least. The josses are standing as whole and as dirty as ever, nothing has been mutilated; only in one place was there any sign of their late occupation, consisting of a yellow placard on which was written something about God's commands; half of it had been torn down by the people, who in common with the villagers, are returning to their homes very fast.

We are unfortunately unable to lay the particulars of the battle of Takoo before our readers, in consequence of the non-arrival of letters from the North, but we must offer our congratulations on the successful issue of the day's proceedings.

We were met by no ignoble foe, but by men who stood up to fight, according to their country's customs, like good soldiers. Not sneaking behind graves and trees, firing ginjalls and running away, like they did in the South, but coming out and charging with Cavalry, and answering our shots gun for gun. Let us not in the pride of our conquest despise these men, but grant them all the credit that is due to a brave but defeated army.

So at last through a day of fighting and fury, through a storm of shot, shell, and rifle bullets, has broken out a new era in the history of this enormous empire. The restless, invincible, advance of western civilization has rudely broken open the gate of that empire whose civilization, although older, was antagonistic to itself. It is no question of *Arrow* lorchas or insults and defeats that we can consider when treating of the war in the North; we must look at it from a higher moral point, and see in it the working of an inevitable uncontrolable universal law, working itself out in spite of timid diplomacy, wealthy interests, occidental indifference and ignorance with regard to China. The same unerring Hand that has guided human civilization from its first dawn in the fertile plains of Asia, through long vistas of years to its present glory in England and America, has now guided it to the shores of China. Human interests and timidity and quarrels have no more power to stop it than they have to stop the Great River. The mighty tide will rush on, bringing with it a long train of difficulties and complications which the wisest human head will be unable to unravel. We do not know, nor does Lord Elgin, Baron Gros, or all the collective wisdom of China, what will be the result of this rude awaking of the energies of China, or what difficulties to-morrow may bring forth. Is it to be peace or the usual chronic war? Shall we be compelled to take possession in the land, or shall we be compelled to guarantee its integrity, and defend its frontier against avaricious nations now ready to sweep down upon it? In good truth, the political future of England in China presents a dark impenetrable aspect. *She* has come to the empire with honest and open intentions enough, but can the same be said of all the nations at present directing their attentions to the Flowery Land. Will England, after having opened China, and destroyed its military prestige, after having compelled a Governor-General to write down that his army was a defeated one, after having rudely forced the fulfilment of the treaty at the very steps of the Imperial throne, quietly hereafter settle down, and see other nations invade and seize portions of the land? And yet this will probably be the case; but time alone can divulge the difficulties and their remedies; their shadows are now merely cast before our mental vision. Would that we may be mistaken, and the new era be one of peace and prosperity to this unhappy and distracted land.

Arrival of the Mail.—On Saturday last, as we were going to press, the P. & O. steamer *Emeu* arrived with the English mails of the 3d and 10th July. The news brought by her will probably have become known to most of our readers long ere this, but as usual we record the leading events.

Lord Palmerston's Resolutions, affirming the privileges of the Commons without taking any action upon them, have been unanimously carried. Notices have been given of motions for taking decisive action on the question of the Paper duties, and for stopping the supplies till it is settled.

Amongst the petitions presented to the Commons, calling upon the House to vindicate its privileges, was one presented by Mr. Gladstone from the north of England, the signatures to which represented property to the extent of twenty millions.

The supplementary estimate for the War with China amounts to £3,800,000.

Fresh accounts from Syria describe the massacre of Christians as being more extensive than was at first supposed. The French and English Governments have sent ships of war to Beyrout to protect the Christians.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte was buried with great splendour on the 3rd of July.

The Great Eastern has arrived in New York, having made the voyage from Southampton in eleven days.

Rifle-shooting by the Volunteers has been carried on with marked success for a week at Wimbledon.

Money Market.—Has continued tight owing to the accumulation of Government money in the Bank, and to the maturing of mercantile engagements to a large amount in the first week in July.

Bullion.—Per, *Pera*, from Southampton, on 3rd July, 1860,—

For Hongkong, £147,414 of which £93,894 is on govt. account.

For Shanghai, £55,577.

Consols, for money, 93½ *a* 93⅞ for account 93½ *a* 93⅝

Rate of Discount,—Bank of England, minimum 4 per cent, in the market.

Bar Silver, 5s. 1½*d.* per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 5s. 2½*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £16,496,030.

Tea—Quiet. Common Congou, 1*s.* 5*d.*

Silk—In good demand. Tsatlee, 22*s.* *a* 23*s.* 6*d.*; Taysaams, 17*s.* 6*d.* *a* 19*s.* 6*d.*; Thrown, 17*s.* 6*d.* *a* 21*s.*

Japan, 18*s.* *a* 20*s.*

We have great pleasure in placing Mr. Holmes's letter before our readers; it is a capital exposé of the blasphemy and imposture carried on at the Celestial Court of Nankin. We can't, at the same time, but feel sorry that all our hopes with regard to the Christianity of the Taiping Insurgents are thus rudely shaken almost to the ground. There still seems some room for sympathy and expectation in the movements of the E Wang, who although he is accused by some people down here of not having *so much religion* in him as the rest of his Brother Wangs, has if report be true as much true charity and sense as the whole of them put together. These two virtues we beg to assert we prefer to any amount of Taiping Christianity. We have seen and heard so much of the Rebels lately, that all our preconceived notions and sympathies are fast vanishing, and we can only hope that E Wang is quietly consolidating his power by aiding and pacifying the people wherever he goes, and by prohibiting all bloodshed, for the sooner something springs up to supersede both the present Imperial and Insurgent powers, the better for this unhappy land and us all.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MR. EDITOR,—I offer for your readers some notes of a recent trip to Nanking, and translations of several documents received from the Rebel seat of government, which may serve to throw some light upon their religious and political character.

As your readers will not, probably, be interested in a particular narrative of my journey, it will suffice to say that, leaving Shanghai in a large sized boat on the 28th of July, we proceeded up the Yang-tse-kiang from Woosung, and after much delay, on account of head winds and a strong current, which ran continually against us after we had reached a point 60 or 70 miles from Woosung, we reached Ching-kiang-fou on the 7th of August. We passed this place in the evening with a strong breeze in our favor which enabled us to stem the swift current. A strong Imperial fleet consisting of lorchas, generally of southern construction, and one foreign vessel—a brig—we found posted here. Our boat was in range of their guns for a distance of two or three miles, and we thought it probable that a shot across our bows would be the signal at some point in our progress that we must stop, and satisfy them before we would be allowed to proceed. In fact we were somewhat apprehensive that they might send it through our vessel's sides in defiance of the civilized precedent in such cases. We passed on however, unmolested, and when opposite the foreign brig, it laying further up than the rest, a boat rowed by 12 or 15 men with two officers on board came across and hailed us asking where we were going. To Nanking we replied, giving them my name, and stating the purpose for which I went,—to preach and gain information. I then handed them the boat's letter to look at, at which they seemed partially assured, and afterwards I gave him a note to the commander of the forces at the place, explaining where we were going and the object of our visit; the letter being sealed, they departed with it, apparently satisfied that its contents would be satisfactory, and we proceeded on our way, preferring to hear his excellency's comments upon it on our return. We ran all night, and next morning August 8th, at about 9 o'clock, anchored in the mouth of the creek which leads from the river up to the city of Nanking, and abreast the fort or rather walled village situated there. On enquiring for some one with whom we could communicate, I was invited to enter the fort, and on doing so was received by a tall Quangsi officer, clothed in a gaudy robe and wearing a brassy looking hat or helmet. He greeted me as his "ocean brother," and drawing me down to a seat beside him in the place of honor, entered at once into conversation. On being informed who I was, and for what I came, he immediately sent a messenger into the city to announce my arrival to the higher authorities. At 3½ o'clock, P.M., horses were sent by the Chang Wong and an officer to escort us to his house. We found the gates near the river on the northern side of the city all closed, and were obliged to ride outside for about three miles till we reached one of the West gates where we entered, and after passing about half a mile through half ruined streets reached the Chang Wong's dwelling—a building distinguished from ordinary Chinese establishments only by the large number of its apartments—altogether covering with intervening courts, near an acre of ground. We were received by a venerable looking and very polite old man whom we learned to call Pung ta jun (his excellency Mr. Pung.) He had been requested by the Chang Wong to entertain us with supper, he said, after which that dignitary would see us. Said Pung was dressed in a long blue robe, and wore a sort of hood with a cape. He was, we learned, an adherent of the Tien Wong's, and was merely present upon this occasion as a sort of representative of his master. His office was something like that of Chaplain, according to the account we had of its functions. We found him exceedingly polite and affable, and I thought I could discern some appearance of real religious character, which is more than I can say of any other man I met, for in general it did not appear to me that their religious motives were nearly so strong as those suggested by a rich city to be opened, or dignity to be obtained, which would give to them in turn an establishment like those they now helped to grace. This man however spoke freely of his religious faith, and though his ideas were exceedingly crude and mingled with superstition, he appeared to be in earnest. He remarked in course of conversation that, we had long had the Gospel, whereas they had had it but a short time, and acknowledged our ability to instruct them in religious matters.

After supper we were led into the presence of the king. We found him seated in a raised recess behind a long table, on which were placed burning candles (it being after dark) and various ornamental articles. He was dressed in a richly embroidered robe and had on his head a sort of gilded mitre or crown. His officers formed an avenue before him through which we were led up to a seat in the recess in which he sat himself, while a series of discordances of a most excruciating character were produced by fire crackers, gongs, and drums outside. On our being seated he began the conversation as follows.

"Wha Seen Sung, be assured. Foreigners and men of the Heavenly kingdom are all brethren. We all believe in the Heavenly Father and Son, and are therefore brethren. Is it not so?" I assented, when he proceeded! "The tree has its root, the stream has its fountain, and man has his origin. He is a very wicked man who is unfilial to his earthly parents; how much more he that neglects the Heavenly Father the giver of all good. He is the Creator of Heaven and Earth and all things, and yet this Manchu Dynasty with its adherents persist in worshipping wooden and stone idols. Are we not right then in styling them imps?" I replied that such conduct was no doubt very wicked, and yet I questioned the propriety of calling them imps, as they were still living men and might still repent.—We too were once unbelievers. He then said something about the people of this world having much intercourse with the spiritual world, the bearing of which I did not see, and after a few passing remarks and questions, he added, "We could not in three days and nights finish talking about religious matters. Have you other matters to speak of?" I then mentioned the object for which I had come, speaking of the deep interest which had long been felt in their cause by Foreign Christians.—How we had hoped and feared as to the purity of their doctrines, and as to their success if they were indeed Christians. After receiving from him assurances of their gratification at my arrival, we retired. We were visited next morning by Mr. Pung, who remained with me for some time, discoursing upon the many proofs which they had of the truth of their doctrines, one of which had occurred to himself on this wise: On the 20th day of the 9th month of last year, there was a fall of snow and his little girl called his attention to the fact that in one spot there had fallen a number of drops of snow in the shape of the mei flower; afterwards in the same spot fell some drops in the shape of stars; and then again a perfect cloud of little mei flowers. They had also had something similar to Pharaoh's dream of fat and lean kine.

The Tien Wong, we were informed on the evening of our arrival, was much gratified at our coming, and wished to see us next morning. We thought best therefore to remark at once that we would not be able to comply with his etiquette if it required kneeling. This led to some discussion among the officers and a consultation with Chang Wong upon which it was decided that my presentation whould be deferred one day in order to arrange the matter. On the morning of the 9th the following edicts, whose issue was occasioned by our visit, but which appear to be intended for the instruction of "Outer Barbarians" generally, came down from the Tien Wong and his son.

EDICT FROM TIEN WONG.

Translation.

I, Tien Wong, issue an edict for the information of such leaders of soldiers as there may be in the outer tribes. The ten thousand nations should submit to the Heavenly Father, Lord above, Supreme Father. The ten thousand nations should submit to the Saviour of the world, the Great Brother, Christ; Heaven, Earth, and Man, the past, the present, and the future are all then at peace. The Father formerly descended into the world and proclaimed his laws with reference to the present time. The Elder Brother formerly bore the sins of men, calling the knife to slay the evil spirits. The Elder Brother had previously said, "The kingdom of Heaven comes near and it will surely arrive." The Father and the Elder Brother have descended upon earth and established the Heavenly Kingdom, and have taken me and the Junior Lord to regulate affairs appertaining to this world. Father, Son, and Royal Grandson are together Lords of the new Heaven and Earth. The Saviour and the Junior Lord are Sons of the Heavenly Father, Shang-ti; also the Great Brother Christ's Son, and my Son, is Lord. The Father and the Elder Brother, together with me, three persons, constitute one. They have truly commanded the Junior Lord to be the head of the ten thousand nations. Know all of you, your Eastern and Western Kings, and that the holy will of the Supreme and of Christ are given me through them, that I may from them thence take the people up to Heaven and lead them to the Heavenly abode. In ancient times, and at present, heretofore, and hereafter all submit to the Heavenly Father. All 'neath Heaven are happy in ascending together to the Heavenly Capital and to the Heavenly Palace. The Father and the Elder Brother's precepts are obediently handed down through all ages. The Father labored six days and all should glorify the great Heavenly Supreme. In the year Tien Yow the Father sent and took me up to Heaven. The Elder Brother and I will in person expel the serpent, the devil, and cast him into hell. In the year Yuh-shun the Father and Elder Brother descended into the world in order through me and the Junior Lord to established endless peace. The Gospel has long been preached,—you now behold true happiness and glory. The Father and Elder Brother, merciful and loving, are truly omnipresent. Let all rulers and people beneath the Heavens rejoice and be glad. Thus I decree.

To the above translation, in which as in those that follow, I have availed myself of a number of suggestions kindly made by the Rev. M. S. Culbertson, it will be well perhaps to add a few comments given us when we first read it at Nanking. By "leaders of soldiers," in the first sentence, is meant the chiefs of the foreign tribes, or in other words, the heads of foreign nations. The "Junior Lord" is a son of Tien Wong, who is now proclaimed to be the adopted son of Jesus. He is said to be about 12 or 14 years of age. "The Heavenly Capital" is Nanking, and the "Heavenly Palace" is the dwelling of His Majesty Hung Siu-Tsuen, which are the great centres around which radiate the rest of the terrestial creation. The reason given for these edicts being addressed to foreigners generally was that they would serve equally well to inform me personally, if so addressed, as to embrace the opportunity to inform all concerned.

1ST EDICT OF THE "JUNIOR LORD."

Translation.

In obedience to my Heavenly Grandfather, my Heavenly Father, and my Father, I issue an edict to inform the outer tribes. I commend you because you glorify the Supreme true God. I commend you because with a faithful heart you trust in Christ. I commend you because you look toward Heaven and the True Lord. I commend you that now, on your return to the Capital, you faithfully show gratitude to the Nation. I commend you in that you support the cause of Heaven by destroying the imps. I commend you in that with one heart you support the Heavenly Kingdom. I commend you for having a determination to promote peace. I commend you in that you are indeed a leader of Heavenly soldiers. I commend you for the toil you undergo in preaching the Gospel. My Grandfather, my (adopted) Father, my Father, and myself will see you. In supporting the cause of Heaven and repaying this favor to the Nation, let there be no change. By complying with this edict you will acknowledge that we are the Peaceful Heavenly Kingdom. That the ten thousand nations should submit to the Heavenly Father, this is true doctrine. All should being forth the fruits of faith, that they may appear before the Supreme through Christ's blood poured out. With an earnest heart attend ye to heavenly affairs. Write your meretorious acts, when you come to the palace, and let me know them. Those having great merit will have a great reward. The Gospel has long been preached, it is now fulfilled. Thus I decree.

On the evening of the same day the Chang Wong's chief officer comferred with us again as to the etiquette to be observed when presented to the chief. Would I kneel? No. Would I put on a yellow robe and a hood prepared for me? No, I would put on my own clothes, such as I would wear when presented to my own country's Wong, whom I had several times seen, and treat Tien Wong as I did him. Would I receive a title and rank which Tien Wong proposed to bestow. This I explained, would not be consistent with my calling, and declined it. Would I bow to the Supreme when they all did? I might, and might not, would not promise, that was not my duty to Tien Wong but to God himself. I suggested the rule that every nation should use its own etiquette as the only one that would always work without difficulty. He then proceeded to inform his master of the result of the interview, upon which they concluded to delay another day in order to hear what Tien Wong himself would say to my style of etiquette. After this, the Chang Wong invited me in to see him again. Being quartered in his house it was quite convenient to go in at any time. He remarked that the evening before had been so warm, and so many were present, that we had not enjoyed a satisfactory conversation. He then proceeded to give an outline of Christianity, which, though very loose and general, contained little that could be objected to:—God the Creator of all things, Jesus his son, the saviour of the world, the Holy Spirit.—the words correct in the main, though I afterwards became convinced that neither he nor any of them had any adequate idea of their true signification. "Was this what we believed also?" he asked, when he had finished his recapitulation. I gave him to understand that I had no objection to make to what he had said, but that they appeared to have other doctrines which I did not understand the import of, for example, Mr. Pung had spoken of worshipping the Heavenly Father, the Heavenly Brother and the Tien Wong and of these three being one. To this he simply replied that Mr. Pung had preached erroneously.

10th August. Spent the day mostly in conversation with visitors among whom was a brother of the Chang Wong and one of the Chung Wong whose royal curiosity was excited by the visit of the "Ocean brother." We were attended by a number of boys, all of whom had, as we learned, been carried away from their parents: some had been in their present situation a number of years, some but a short time. It appears to be their policy to take all the boys they can get, and they use them for servants while they are small, and for soldiers when they are large enough to fight. I asked one of them if he would like to return to his parents again. He replied that he would, but if he tried to escape the consequence would be what he indicated by drawing his hand across his neck—his head would be taken off. In the course of the day there came another edict from the *Junior Lord,* who is now as we were informed the temporal representative of the dynasty, his father's office being at present exclusively spiritual. Its main object was to inform us that he and his father had concluded to see us. The following is a translation of it:—

2D EDICT OF THE "JUNIOR LORD."

Translation.

In obedience to the command of my Heavenly Grandfather, my Heavenly Father, and my Father, I issue an edict to inform the Western Ocean Outer Tribes. You truly honor your Father and know Christ the Saviour of the World. You are indeed sent of Heaven, and are a leader of soldiers. If indeed faithful and true, and if you come at the command of Heaven, with a strong heart, uphold the cause of Heaven, and promote peace. Faithfully honor Grandfather, (adopted) Father, Father and me. If true and faithful in repaying your obligations to the Nation, you will be faithful and true. I will commend you as faithful if you are indeed patient in faithfulness. In preaching the Gospel for a long time yours is a great merit, at which Grandfather, (adopted) Father, Father and myself are all pleased. When you behold Grandfather and Father, there will be bestowed a high rank. I will commend you if with a faithful heart you honor the Supreme. If you all know the Grandfather and Father, the way to Heaven is open. Earnestly, faithfully, and with a strong heart ascend the Heavenly Kingdom, and Heaven will bestow upon you a rank the highest of ten thousand thousand. Thus I decree.

At night (Aug. 10th,) we witnessed their worship. It occurred at the beginning of their Sabbath, midnight of Friday. The place of worship was the Chang Wong's private audience room. He was himself seated in the midst of his attendants—no females were present. They first sung, or rather chanted, after which a written prayer was read and burned by an officer, upon which they rose and sang again, and then separated. The Chang Wong sent for me again before he left his seat, and asked me if I understood their mode of worship. I replied that I had just seen it for the first time. He asked what our mode was. I replied that we endeavored to follow the rules laid down in the Scriptures, and thought all departure therefrom to be erroneous. He then proceeded to explain the ground upon which they departed from this rule. The Tien Wong had been to Heaven, he said, and had seen the Heavenly Father. Our revelation had been handed down for 1800 years; they had received a new, additional revelation, and upon this, they could adopt a different mode of worship. I replied that if the Tien Wong had obtained a revelation we could determine its genuineness by comparing it with the Scriptures. If they coincided, they might be parts of the same, if not, the new revelation could not be true as God did not change. He suggested that there might be a sort of disparagement, which was yet appropriate as in the Chinese garment which is buttoned at one side. To this comparison I objected as comparing a piece of man's work with God's work. Ours were little and imperfect. His great and glorious. We should compare God's works with each other. The sun did not rise in East to-day, and in the West to-morrow. Winter and Summer did not exchange their respective characters. Neither would the Heavenly Father capriciously make a law at one time and contradict it at another. His Majesty seemed rather disconcerted at thus being carried out of the usual track in which he was in the habit of discoursing, and we parted, proposing to talk further upon the subject at another time.

11th August. At day-light we started for the Tien Wong's palace. The procession was headed by a number of brilliantly colored banners, after which followed a troop of armed soldiers; then came the Chang Wong in a large sedan covered with yellow satin and embroidery and borne by eight coolies, next came the foreigner on horse-back, in company with the Chang Wong's chief officer followed by a number of other officers on horse-back. On our way several of the other Kings who were in the city fell in ahead of us with similar retinues. Music added discord to to the scene, and curious gazers lined the streets on either side, who had no doubt seen kings before, but probably never witnessed such an apparition as that which accompanied him. Reaching at length the palace of the Tien Wong, a large building resembling very much the best of the Confucian temples, though of much greater size than these generally are. We entered the outer gate and proceeded to a large building to the eastward of the palace proper, and called the "Morning Palace." Here we were presented to the Tsan Wong and his son, with several others. After resting a little while during which two of the attendants testified their familiarity with, and consequent irreverence for, the royal place by concluding a misunderstanding in fisticuffs, we proceeded to the audience hall of the Tien Wong. I was here presented to the Tien Wong's two brothers, two nephews and son-in-law, in addition to those whom I had before met at the "Morning Palace." They were seated at the entrance of a deep recess over the entrance of which was written. "Illustrious Heavenly door." At the end of this recess, far within, was pointed out to us His Majesty Tien Wong's seat, which was as yet vacant. The company awaited for some time the arrival of the Western King, whose presence seemed to be necessary before they could proceed with their ceremonies. That dignitary, a boy of 12 or 14, directly made his appearance and entering at the "Holy Heavenly Gate," took his place with the royal group. They then proceeded with their ceremonies as follows:—First they kneeled with their faces to the Tien Wong's seat and uttered a prayer to the Heavenly Brother, then kneeling with their faces in the opposite direction, they prayed to the Heavenly Father, after which they again kneeled with their faces to the Tien Wong's seat, and in like manner repeated a prayer to him. They then concluded by singing in a standing position. A roast pig and the body of a goat were laying with other articles on tables in the outer court, and a fire was kept burning on a stone altar in front of the Tien Wong's seat, in a sort of court which intervened between it and the termination of the recess leading to it. He had not yet appeared, and though all waited for him for some time after the conclusion of the ceremonies, he did not appear at all. He had probably changed his mind, concluding that it would be a bad precedent to allow a foreigner to see him without first signifying submission to him, or it may be that he did not mean to see me after learning the stubborn nature of our principles, but anxious to have us carry away some account of the grandeur and magnificence of his court, had taken this mode of making an appropriate impression, leaving the imagination to supply the vacant chair which his own ample dimensions should have filled. We retired to the "Morning Palace" again, where Kings, Princes, Foreigner, and all were called upon to ply the "nimble lads" upon a breakfast which had been prepared for us, after which we retired in the order in which we came.

In the course of the afternoon, after our return, the Chang Wong invited me in to see him privately. I was led through a number of rooms and intervening courts into one of his private sitting rooms, where he sat clothed loosely in white silk, with a red kerchief round his head and a jewel in the front. He was seated in an easy chair, and fanned by a pretty slipshod girl. Another similar chair was placed near him, on which he invited me to be seated, and at once began to question me about foreign machinery, &c. He had been puzzled with a map with parallel lines running each way, said to have been made by foreigners, which he asked me to explain. He then submitted to my inspection a spy-glass and a music box, asking various questions about each, evidently supposing every foreigner to be an adept in the construction of such articles. After this he became quite familiar, and was ready to see me at any hour. At the next interview, which occurred on the day following, I referred him to various passages in the New Testament, which conflicted with the doctrines of Tien Wang. Found it impossible to gain his attention to these matters. He was ready enough to declaim in set speech about all men being brethren, but it was easy to perceive that his religion, such as it was, had little hold upon his heart. He confessed carelessly that the revelation of Tien Wong did not agree with the Bible, but said that of Tien Wong, being later, was more authoritative. I found him but little disposed to have his faith tested, either by reason or revelation, or indeed to think about it at all when it was abstracted from public affairs.

The two days which yet elapsed before our departure were spent mostly in conversation with various persons connected with the establishment of the Chang Wong and other kings. These conversations, informal and desultory, gave me an opportunity to ascertain something of the practical working of Hung Sin Tsuen's principles upon the masses of his adherents. I could not perceive that there was any elevation of character or sentiment to distinguish them from the great mass of the Chinese population; indeed, the effect of his pretensions to a commission to "slay the imps," appears to have annihilated in their minds all consciousness of crimes committed against those who are not of their own faith. To rob and murder an adherent of the Manchou Dynasty is a virtuous deed. To carry away his wife or daughter for infamous purposes, or his son to train up for their army, are all legitimate acts. We questioned some of the boys who were sent to wait upon us as to their nativity; some were from Nganghu-ai; some from Hupeh; some from Honan, and others from Kiangsi. Wherever their armies had overrun the country they had captured the boys, and led them away with them. The large proportion of comely looking women to be seen looking out at the doors and windows, showed the summary way in which these celestial soldiers provided themselves with wives.

Anxious to gain some further insight into the views of their chief, and hoping to call his attention to some of his errors and inconsistencies, I copied, with the aid of my teacher, who accompanied me, a number of passages from the New Testament, and prefacing them with the remark that they were passages which foreign Christians would find among the most difficult to reconcile with the doctrines which he taught, and remarking that if he had been in communication with the Heavenly Father, he would doubtless be both able and willing to explain them—addressed them to Tien Wang. The principle passages were the following, with the subjoined questions accompanying them:—John i. 1. Christ is here pronounced to be God; does Tien Wang claim to be God or man? Matt. xxii. 29-30, How is this to be reconciled with the statement that the Western King has contracted a marriage in the other world? Matt. xx. 25-26. How is this to be reconciled with the Tien Wong's assumption of authority in spiritual matters? John iii. 13. Galatians i. 8. Rev. xxii. 18-19. How can Tien Wong have another revelation? This document the Chang Wang was afraid to present to his chief. He returned it to me, and I supposed that I should hardly find a man bold enough to keep it in his possession.

On Wednesday (15th Aug.) we had determined to return. On announcing our intention we were entreated to remain a few days longer. He also invited me to come back again, and bring with me my family, offering to give me a place in his own house. On our departure, a sum of money was offered us to "buy tea," as it was stated, "on our way home." This we declined, and when assured that it was simply the usual present made to a guest on his departure, informed him of the evil constructions that might be put upon the reception of money, especially such a sum, however pure the motive might be. He insisted that he would have no face if he sent away a guest without making him some present, and substituted a piece of silk, which, with several little articles received before, are preserved as memorials of the visit. A present of a small globe, with several other foreign articles, were very gladly received on his part.

On returning to our boat we were called upon again by His Ex. Mr. Pung. He had not seen us for several days, because, as he said, being an adherent of the Tien Wong, he could not freely go out and in at the Chang-wong's without some special errand. I at once drew him into conversation about the Tien Wang's doctrines, and showed him the paper which I had prepared, but could not have presented to him. He seemed quite startled when he saw the difficulties propounded, and especially at a dilemma which was further added, with reference to the western king's pretended marriage with the daughter of the Heavenly Father. Clutching the paper eagerly, he asked if he might keep it. If Tien Wong had erred in anything he might change it, he said. We were of course very glad to leave it with him. So, bidding him and Nanking good bye, we confided ourselves once more to the bosom of the "Ocean's Son," and receiving a friendly visit from some of the Imperial Officers as we passed Ching-kiang, reached Shanghai with about forty hour's sailing.

I might add many miscellaneous items of information, gathered while in the Insurgent capital, but as my communication has already reached an undue length, I shall content myself with a few general reflections upon the state and prospects of this movement. I went to Nanking predisposed to receive a favorable impression; indeed, the favorable impressions of a previous visit to Suchau led me to undertake this journey. I came away with my views very materially changed. I had hoped that their doctrines, though crude and erroneous, might notwithstanding embrace some of the elements of Christianity. I found, to my sorrow, nothing of Christianity but its names, falsely applied—applied to a system of revolting idolatry,—whatever there may be in their books, and whatever they may have believed in times past, I could not escape the conclusion that such is the system which they now promulgate, and by which the character of their people is being moulded. Their idea of God is distorted until it is inferior if possible to that entertained by other Chinese idolators. The idea which they entertain of a Saviour is likewise low and sensual, and his honors are shared by another.—The Eastern king is the saviour from disease as He is the Saviour from sin. The Holy Spirit they make a nonentity. The whole transformation may be concisely stated in the language of Scriptures:—"They have changed the truth of God into a lie, and *they worship* the creature more than the Creator." Among the features of their theology that shocked me most may be mentioned the following. They speak of the wife of the Heavenly Father, whom they call Tien-Ma (Heavenly Mother); and of the wife of Jesus, whom they call Tien-Sau (Heavenly Sister-in-law); also the Senior Western King has married a sister of Jesus, the daughter of the Heavenly Father, and is hence called Te Sue (Supreme Son-in-law). With reference to this last union I learn that some well-informed persons are disposed to believe that the defunct Western King was simply a brother-in-law of the Insurgent chief, and that in giving him the above title they do not intend to indicate a divine alliance. I can only say with reference to this, that in all my conversation with the Rebels, although I used various arguments to convince them that they could not with propriety speak of the Heavenly Father having a *natural* daughter—no one denied that this was their meaning. She was once a woman living upon earth, (according to my teacher's account, who pressed the enquiry farther than I did), but like the Saviour, she came down from Heaven, and was the daughter of the Heavenly Father, as Jesus was his son. Furthermore, they do hold that Tien Wong is the Son of God as really and in the same manner that Jesus is. Some of their most intelligent men, with whom I conversed, defended their worshipping him upon precisely this ground,—"He is the Son of God, and in worshipping him we worship God," they said. That this worship is of the same character as that addressed to Jesus and to the Heavenly Father there can be no doubt. No one defended it upon the ground that it was not; On the other hand, they defended it upon the ground of his claim to divine worship. The assumptions which he makes in his proclamation, it appears to me, moreover, would unmistakeably indicate the kind of worship he would demand. The son of the chief is likewise a member of the divine family. He is the adopted son of Jesus, and is appointed to be the head of all the nations. So it is stated in the edict translated above, and so it was explained to us by those familiar with their theories. Polygamy is another dark feature of their system. The Tien Wong has married about thirty wives, and has in his harem about a hundred women. The other kings are limited to thirty. The other high officers are also allowed a plurality of wives.

I had hoped too that though crude and erroneous in their notions, they would yet be ready to stand an appeal to the Bible, and to be instructed by those competent to expound its truths. Here too I was disappointed. They have a new revelation which is to be their criterion of truth, and are quite competent to instruct us. In fact they bear in their hands a divine decree to which we are to submit, according to their account. To be sure they invite missionaries to come,—they invited me to remain or to return, and remain with them. But it is easy to see how long they would be willing to tolerate a man who would preach doctrines radically opposed to those which they themselves promulgate, and upon which they found their claim to the obedience of China and the rest of the world. Their willingness, if indeed they are willing to receive Christian missionaries among them, is doubtless founded upon a misapprehension of their true character. They suppose that the missionary will prove an instrument which they can bend to suit their own purposes. Exceptions might, perhaps, be made in favor of individuals, it is of those who hold the reins of power that I speak.

The city of Nanking is in a ruinous condition. It would be no exaggeration to say that half the houses have been destroyed. The country around is not half cultivated. Provisions are very scarce and expensive. Their trade is very limited. We observed instances in which workmen were compelled to labor without compensation. All indicates a policy that has little regard to the welfare of the people, or to any interests other than those immediately connected with war, and with the indulgence of their rulers.

The present state of their political affairs would indicate that Hung Siu Tsuen's career must close before the present dynasty can be supplanted. His horrible doctrines, which have served to break down every distinction between right and wrong in the minds of his soldiers and send them forth to perform every enormity without remorse, have secured him the lasting hatred of the masses of the people. The scenes of internal discords which so nearly proved their destruction a few years since, would doubtless be enacted again and upon a large scale, when, with their enemies vanquished, they came to a final division of the spoils. One of their most popular generals, Shir-ta-ki, (E Wong) is now the leader of what will, in all probability, prove a rival rebellion. He left Nanking accompanied by a large army, without the leave of the Tien Wong, and it is said disbelieves his doctrines. He is described as a good man, who will not kill, but strives to conciliate the people, is reverenced by both soldiers and people, and preaches that "he is a good man who acts the good man." He now holds the capital of the province of Sz'chuen, and probably has control of as much territory and as large a population as Tien Wong himself. They have as yet come to no open rupture, but it is doubtful if he will ever come again under the sway of the present chief. The pretensions of Hung sin Tsuen must also, sooner or later, if he continues at the head, bring him into collision with foreign powers, in which case, one of the claims which he founds upon his character as a religious teacher would have to be yielded; his prestige thus destroyed it is doubtful whether his influence would survive it. In fine, while we are not without hopes that God will so overrule this movement as to bring great good out of it, we find little or nothing in the character of the leaders with whom we have met, or in the doctrines which they believe, upon which to found a hope except as the "wrath of man shall praise Him."

Yours respectfully,

J. L. HOLMES.

IN an article which appeared in our issue of the 11th inst., relative to the affair in which the gun-boat *Kestrel* was engaged at Wanchen, we have, rather at variance with our usual policy, inadvertently made use of the name of a gentleman at Ningpo, Mr. Yates. Whatever may have been personally offensive to him, and for all the insinuations it contains, we take this opportunity of apologizing for and retracting.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Red Buoy off the Spit of Hakodate, lies about 1½ Cables to the Southward of the position of the former Spar Buoy, in 5 fms. low water, spring tides, with the

Tangent of White Bluff,	S. by. W. ½ W.
Hakodate Peak,	S. ½ E.
Tzuki Point,	S.S.E ½ E.
Kamida Flag Staff,	E. ¼ S.
Round Knob,	N.N.E. ¾ E.

Upper Right Tangent of Fir Trees nearly in line with centre angle of New Fort: and small peak, (845 feet) West of Hakodate Peak, midway between two shoulders of high land.

True Copy,
C. PEMBERTON HODGSON,
Consul.

British Consulate, Hakodate,
29th March, 1860.

N.B.—For Sailing Directions see the latest edition of the China Pilot, and Lieut. Maury's Chart.

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Aug.
21,—Malakoff, (Br. bq.), Milne, Macao.
21,—Hermann, (Ham. bq.), Kentzfeldt, Macao.
21,—Falk, (Dan. sch.), ——, Singapore.
21,—Mathilde, (Ham. bg.), ——, Amoy.
22,—Lanrick, (Br. bg.), Thompson, Hongkong, *vid* Fuchau.
23,—Chico, (Ham. bq.), ——, Amoy.
24,—Henry Miller, (Br. bq.), Putt, Chinchew.
24,—Mathilde, (Da sch..), Claussen, Ningteck.
24,—San Juan, (Siam bq.)
24,—Malacca, (Br. bq.), ——, Amoy.

Vessels in Harbour.

Snipe, (Br. bg.), Gazelle, (Br. sch.) Paoushun, (Br. str.)

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received this mail.

229 } 20 } Encyclopædia Britanica, 20 vols.
660—Guizot's Memoirs of my Own Time, 3d vol.
736—Life and Character of Sir R. Peel; by Sir L. Peel. [vols.
737—Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections, 2
1284—Lake Regions of Central Africa, by R. Burton.
1285—Mission to China and Japan of Baron Gros, by the Marquis de Moges.
1071—Ovingdean Grange, by W. H. Ainsworth.
1072—Sandhills of Jutland, by Hans C. Andersen.
1073—Ellkerton Rectory, by Rev. J. Pycroft.
2391—Miscellaneous Writings of Lord Macaulay
2507—Annual Register, 1859. [2 vols.
2598—On Taxation, by Leone Levi.

Shanghai, 28th August, 1860.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the United States Treaty with China, published by Authority, may be had at this Office.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

JAPAN.

(From the Chinese Repository, 1834–1851.)

ITS geographical situation and extent;—Government, laws, manners, customs and literature;—Intercourse with Foreign nations;—Origin of the Japanese, their early history and national character, &c., &c., &c.

Price—5 mace.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
Shanghae.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA,	*Tls.* 2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the Malayan Archipelago, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY,	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,	2.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language,	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY,	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages,	3.0.0
THOM'S CHINESE SPEAKER in the MANDARIN DIALECT,	2.0.0
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 19	Elizabeth	B. ship	442	Samson	Liverpool	Apr 6	Coals	H I M Government
.. 21	Sea Forth	Sia. bk	454	Cameron	Hongkong	Aug 14	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 23	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Ningpo	.. —	Tea & Silk	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 25	Hydroosee	B. ship	595	Smith	S'pore & S'tow		Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 25	Hartford [U S	st.-sl		C. Lowndes	Chefoo	Aug 21		
.. 25	Emeu	B. str.	907	Dundas	Hongkong*	.. 21	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O.Agt
.. 25	Saginaw	U S str.	456	J. F. Schenck	Gulf of Pecheli	.. 7		
.. 27	Queen of May	B. ship	314	Frazar	Liverpool	Apr 14	General	Jarvie, Thorburn & Co
.. 27	Eva	B. ship	342	Scott	Newcastle	.. 3	Coals	Dent and Co
.. 27	Matilda	A. ship	689	Lee	Amoy	Aug —	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 27	Theodore & Julie	Da. sch	174	Lorenzen	Amoor River		Ice	Siemssen and Co
.. 29	Saigon [H I M	str.		de Vautré	Peiho			
.. 29	Tropic	B. ship	472	Stewart	Hongkong	Aug 20	Ballast	A. R. Tilby
.. 29	Victor Emmanuel	Nor. sh	450	Pharo	Chefoo	.. —	do	Order
.. 29	Berwick Walls	B. ship	621	Findlay	do	.. —	do	H I M Government
.. 29	Deux Jumeaux	Fr. sh.	535	Bernard	Mauritius	June 23	Stores, &c	Vaucher, Frères
.. 30	Geo. Warren	A. bark	387	Sewell	Amoy	Aug 22	Ballast	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 30	Rover	A. bark	358	Draper	Hongkong	.. —	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 30	Bacchante	B. ship	717	Cobb	Chefoo	.. —	Ballast	H I M Government

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug 19	Clovis	Fr. sh.	674	Lambarine	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Vaucher, Frères
.. 24	Challenger	B. ship	698	Killick	London	Tea & Silk	Lindsay and Co
.. 25	Moneka	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 26	Pioneer [H M	s c-st-sl		Reilly	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 28	Kestrel (73) [H M	g.-boat		H Huxham	Chusan		
.. 30	Sea Witch	B. bark	373	Corbett	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 30	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Ningpo	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 30	Garland	A. schr	113	Luders	do	do	Frazar and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Empress, 8th Oct.; James Paton, 1st May.; Excelsior, 14th do.; Solent, 22d do.; Florence, 23d do.; James Lemon, 15th June; Juanpore, 19th do.; and Sea Park, 21st do.

Liverpool—Premier, 26th Apr.; Jumna, 6th May; Polynesia, 7th do.; Queen of the Seas, 9th do.; Franziska, (put back), Weymouth, and Sillery, 11th do.; Hesperus, 31st do.; Aerolite, 1st June; Tung Yu, 2d departure, 6th do.; Spiridion, 9th do.; Connecticut, 15th do.; Queen of England, 21st do.; Vision, 22d do.; America, 3d July; and Spray of the Ocean, 5th do.

Cardiff—Magnolia, 22d Apr.; Africa, and Palma, 25th do.; John W. White, 27th do.; Main, 1st May.; Gharra, 22d do.; Merse, 31st do.; and Theodore Dill, 21st June.

Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June. *Queenstown*—Dora, 7th July.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Rosina, 27th Dec.; and Cleveland.

Swansea—Sir Isaac Newton, 21st June. *Toulon*—Pomone, 15th Mar.

New York—Western Continent, 7th June; and Snow Squall, 14th do.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 20	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	20	—	5 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2 & 31	29	..	27	28	25	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	..	11 & 12	17	..	..	..	..

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Hesper	H M sc-st store-sh	2	..	54	Harris	120
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J. Wynniatt	180
Octavia (15)	H M transport	..	..	..	W. J. Dale	..
Snake	H M dispt-boat	4	..	..	H. Harvey	160
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Saigon	H I M st-aviso	..	..	..	Lieut de Vautré	..
Hartford	U S steam-sloop	16	..	..	Flag Officer C K Stribling. Capt C Lowndes	..
Saginaw	U S steamer	3	456	45	James F Schenck	105

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59,	....	....	39,135,939	85,970
1859-60,	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,	....	....	29,356,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
1859-60,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66,320	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anglo-Saxon	July 20	B. ship	765	Laird	Wm. Hargreaves	Amoy	Imdt.
Assyrian	July 20	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Auguste & Meline	July 29	Bre. bk	304	Harten	Siemssen and Co		
Avik	Aug 18	Swe.bk	440	Ahlborg	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & W'poa	Early
Bacchante	Aug 30	B. ship	717	Cobb	H I M Government		
Ballarat	July 10	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
Beemah	Aug 18	B. ship	887	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Berwick Walls	Aug 29	B. ship	621	Findlay	Order		
Burgermeister Duckwitz	Aug 1	Bre. bk	327	Miesegades	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Cadiz	Aug 17	B. str.	481	Cloete	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Cambala	Aug 5	B. ship	409	Frazer	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Canton	July 12	B. bark	429	Leighton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Carin	June 19	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Harkort and Co		
Celestial	July 7	B. ship	494	Brait	Gilman and Co	Ningpo	cld 30 ult
Charmer	June 13	A. ship	1055	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Competitor	Aug 19	A. bark	871	Hildreth	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Hongkong	Early
C. L. Bevan	Aug 20	A. bark	830	Pederson	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	N'saki & Ningpo	Early
Cossack	Aug 19	A. bark	586	Gray	Russell and Co	Fuchau	4th inst
Derwent	July 1	B. bark	362	Hailing	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 21 ult
Deux Jumeaux	Aug 29	Fr. sh.	535	Bernard	Vaucher, Frères		
Earl of Chester	July 10	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co		
Eglé	July 27	Fr. bk	440	Carbonel	Vaucher, Frères	Fuchau	cld 31 ult
Elizabeth	Aug 19	B. ship	442	Samson	H I M Government		
Elizabeth	July 18	Fr. bk	443	Janus	Vaucher, Frères		
Emeu	Aug 25	B. str.	907	Dundas	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	4th inst
Emma	Aug 22	B. schr	110	Woodeman	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Ningpo	cld 27 ult
Emogen	Aug 3	B. brig	105	Buxey	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Repairing*	
Europe	Aug 21	Fr. bk	260	Derun	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Eva	Aug 27	B. ship	342	Scott	Dent and Co		
Friendship	July 31	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
Gabalva	Aug 19	B. bark	419	Gillespie	Dent and Co		
Geo. Warren	Aug 30	A. bark	387	Sewell	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Hongkong	Imdt.
G. B. Carr	June 25	Swe. sh	622	Kollinius	Lindsay and Co		
Giovanni	July 17	Aus. sh	568	Sissul	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Hongkong	cld 28 ult
Granada	Aug 10	A. schr	331	Taylor	Howard and Co		
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	452	Schultz	Siemssen and Co		
Greta	Aug 10	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	cld 25 ult
Gustaf	June 24	Swe. bg	280	Hellström	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Gustav & Ernst	Aug 18	Ha. bg	172	Hansen	Harkort and Co		
Haze	Aug 19	A. bark	795	Holmes	Dent and Co		
Horizon	Aug 8	A. ship	1666	Reed	Frazar and Co		
Hydroosee	Aug 25	B. ship	595	Smith	Dent and Co		
Ida	June 24	Rus. bk	415	Nykopp	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Iris	Aug 23	B. schr	106	Barclay	Captain		
Jacobus Martinus	Aug 23	Du. bk	390	Meppelder	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Julie	July 30	Bre. bk	372	Burhorn	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 16 ult
Kate Carnie	Aug 17	B. ship	549	Maclean	Gilman and Co		
Kate Hastings	Aug 18	A. bark	448	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Peiho	cld 28 ult
Keepsake	Aug 19	B. bark	330	Venns	Dent and Co		
Koh-i-noor	Aug 4	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Lady F. Hastings	Aug 7	B. bark	659	German	Wm. Hargreaves		
Lochlomond	Aug 2	B. ship	533	Morrison	Turner and Co.		
Lucknow	July 15	B. bark	402	Leslie	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	5th inst
Lucky Star	Aug 24	Sia. bk	400	Klappoth	A. R. Tilby		
Magna Bona	July 7	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Swatow	Imdt.
Marmora	Aug 16	B. bark	363	Lyell	Russell and Co		
Mary & Louisa	Aug 24	A. bark	496	Jones	Russell and Co	Kanagawa	4th inst
Matanzas	Aug 3	A. bark	427	Bennett	Lindsay and Co	Kanagawa	cld 31 ult
Matilda	Aug 27	A. ship	689	Lee	Russell and Co		
McLeod	June 12	B. ship	1360		H I M Government		
Melbourne	Aug 7	Ha. bk	372	Tessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mirage	July 24	B. ship	718	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Mountain Wave	Aug 5	A. ship	633	Hardy	Augustine Heard and Co	Swatow	Early
Nabob	June 25	B. ship	840	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves	Swatow	cld 21 ult
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	284				
Ocean Gem	Aug 18	B. bark	325	Cubbins	Blain, Tate and Co.		
Ocean Mail	Aug 3	B. ship	630	Adam	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Omar Pascha	July 31	B. bark	398	Perkins	Captain	Swatow	cld 22 ult
Palembang	Aug 2	B. bark	549	Morrison	Order		
Palmerston	July 22	B. bark	397	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Phantom	Aug 5	A. ship	1174	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Pleiades	Aug 12	A. ship	1172	Winslow	Frazar and Co		
Podesta	Aug 18	Ha. bk	346	Angelbeck	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	
Pursuit	Aug 3	A. bark	603	Sanford	Olyphant and Co.	Kanagawa	cld 29 ult
Queen of May	Aug 27	B. ship	314	Frazar	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Reinhardt	Aug 5	Bre. sh	637	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Revere	Aug 8	A. ship	735	Rocke	Frazar and Co		
Riccardo Schmidt	Aug 24	Ital. sh	680	Cassanova	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Richard Busteed	May 5	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Augustine Heard and Co.	*Repairing*	
Rosa Drouhet	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	475	Morin	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Rover	Aug 30	A. bark	358	Draper	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Kanagawa	Imdt.
San Francisco	Aug 10	Ha. bk	404	Störtebecker	Siemssen and Co		
Sea Forth	Aug 21	Sia. bk	454	Cameron	A. R. Tilby	Ningpo	
Senator	July 13	N.G. bk	280	Slocombe	Lindsay and Co		
Stad Enschede	July 31	Du. sh	529	Hegt	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Swatow	Early
Standard	Aug 18	B. bark	375	Walshan	Lindsay and Co		
St. Louis	July 4	A. str.	700	Hatchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Swallow	July 10	A. ship	1435	Morton	Bower, Hanbury and Co.	Amoy	Imdt.
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Pilleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Repairing*	
Theodore & Julie	Aug 27	Da. sch	174	Lorenzen	Siemssen and Co		
Thor	Aug 18	Da. bg	209	Jepson	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Torrent	Aug 8	A. ship		Gove	Augustine Heard and Co		
Tory	July 7	B. bark	451	Bennett	Knoop and Co.	Amoy	cld 30 ult
Tropic	Aug 29	B. ship	472	Stewart	A. R. Tilby	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Troy	July 31	A. ship	663	Eagleston	Russell and Co		
Victor Emmanuel	Aug 29	Nor. sh	450	Pharo	Order		
Wagoola	Aug 6	B. ship	549	Porrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wandering Jew	Aug 21	A. ship	1130	Stackpole	Frazar and Co		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	H I M Government		
Wilhelm Kirchner	Aug 19	Old. bk	320	Meneke	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	To-day
Windeck	Aug 19	Ru. sch	266	Von Rittern	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Wynaud	Aug 17	B. ship		Reid	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Zingari	July 21	B. str.	167	Byrne	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Ningpo	Imdt.

[104 *Merchant V'sls.*] * At day-light with the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1859, to 30th June, 1860.*

Destination.	Black Tea. lbs.	Green Tea lbs.	Tea. Total lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	19,084
UNITED STATES,	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	534,006	380,805	914,811	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	48,533	386,330	434,863	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	1,105,398	66,964	1,172,362	47,099
COASTWISE,	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
MANILA,	240	....	240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1860, to date,*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	.. Hongkong ..	1,319	......	......	1,319	......	......	......
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	......do......	2,309	29	......	2,338	......	......	......
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	....London ..	32	......	5	37	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	.. Hongkong ..	1,864	168	8	2,040	......	......	1
.. 18	Formosa, str.,	450	......do......	2,295	204	3	2,502	......	......	......
Cld. 23	Challenger,	698	....London ..	3,710	14	7	3,731	......	4	......

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
......	......	....	......	......	......	......
......	......	....	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from 1st July, 1860.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107	....	6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088	....	....	2,375	44,701	130,315	219,286	709,937
Cld. 23	*Challenger,*	698	London,	....	....	....	....	....	55,619	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	301,607	357,226

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers. Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can*. One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

THE regular Monthly Meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held, at the Library Rooms, on Tuesday evening last. The President, Mr. Consul Meadows, was in the chair, and the attendance of members was unusually good.

Rev. J. Edkins, having resigned his office as Corresponding Secretary, was elected to be Recording Secretary; and T. Hanbury, Esq. was appointed Corresponding Secretary.

Edwin Pickwood, Esq. was elected a Resident Member; and the Council of the Society were instructed to make arrangements for giving a public reception to the officers and scientific members of the Prussian Expedition, which is expected here shortly.

A paper was read by the Rev. E. W. Syle, contributed by the Rev. J. Edkins, in which he gave an account of a recent visit made by himself and four other missionaries, to the Insurgents now occupying Soochow. It appears that they started from Shanghai on the evening of July 30th, and returned early on the morning of Aug. 6th—two days having been spent at Soochow. No attempt was made to stop their progress. Beyond Ye-ki-tun, no Imperialist force was found to interfere with the movements of the Insurgents. At Luh-kia-pang, a market town. about 40 English miles from Shanghai, they reached a floating bridge constructed by the rebels, on which they pass between *Sungkeang* and *Soochow*. At Kwen-shan they found the suburb through which they passed, to be a solitude of burnt and plundered houses. They were happy, however, to see that all dead bodies had been removed, and that the people were beginning to go among the Insurgents fearlessly. On their arrival at Soochow, they were at first refused admission into the city; but when they shewed the letters, which they had received a few days before from the Chung Wang and the Kan Wang, inviting Messrs. Edkins and John to Soochow, to confer with the latter as an old Christian convert and friend, on matters connected with religion, (the letter contained not a word of politics) they were admitted. During their stay in *Soochow* they had good opportunities of observing the present state of affairs there, to gain valuable and reliable information on various points of great interest, to suggest plans for the correction of theological errors and the wider dissemination of religious principles, and to encourage the Kan Wang in his endeavours to promote the *cause* of truth and civilization. By the Kan Wang the missionaries were received very cordially on two occasions, and were led to entertain great hopes of his exercising a good influence on the future movements of the Insurgents.

At the first interview—"He expressed his full sympathy with foreign doctrines, not only in religion, but in science and social improvements. He had searched the valuable library in the house where he then resided and no book gave him so much pleasure to find there as a Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus, translated by Mr. Wylie."

As to his personal character, Hung Jin-kan, (Kan Wang) appeared to be "unchanged in his principles and practice, except on two points. (1) He admits the visions of the chief, at least in a modified way, and allows that by these dreams he is divinely appointed to the position he now holds. (2) He has yielded to earnest solicitation, and become a polygamist."

On two occasions he united with the missionaries in worship—singing and praying himself.

An invitation to remain for several days was extended to the party from the Chung Wang; but as there seems to be an impression on his mind that as teachers of Christianity they must be *Wen kwan* "civil mandarins," the missionaries determined to return at once, after having presented the two boxes of Bibles and a few other books which they had brought for the purpose. They also offered to the Kan Wang some proposed corrections in certain statements in his book on theological points. In course of conversation, the Kan Wang asked the missionaries respecting the state of things at Shanghai. He was informed that the city as well as the settlement were held and would be held by the British and French troops, and was urged strongly to use his influence to prevent the sending of the T'ai p'ing forces (as he informed them the Chung Wang purposed to do) there, for fear of collision.

After the reading of the Paper, an animated discussion followed, during which many points of great interest and importance at the present moment, were considered.

Information procured by the Rev. Mr. Holmes during his recent visit to Nanking was referred to, as tending to show that the semi-theocratic system set up at the first by *Hung Siu-tsieun* is perpetuated, and has been elaborated with a good deal of minuteness. The claim of the Insurgent Chief to Universal Supremacy appears to be still maintained; Dr. Bridgman mentioned that one of the Insurgent Proclamations brought from Soochow contained a list of grievances against the existing dynasty, which was drawn up with considerable force.

Mr. Wylie, Mr. Culbertson and Dr. Bridgman—all of whom have had opportunities of seeing the country along the Yang-tsze river—agreed in stating that, as yet, the Insurgents had exhibited no specimen of their ability to govern the territory they have overrun. On the other hand, it was suggested, by Mr. John and others, that hitherto each of the conquered cities has been nothing better than a camp under strict martial laws, that whilst the contest remains doubtful, the people will keep aloof, as they well know that to countenance the rebel cause by their presence would—should it meet any reverses—secure their own extermination by the Imperialists,—that other dynasties have been established only after 20, 30 and 40 years of contest and anarchy,—and that these, and such facts as these, will account for the comparatively disordered condition of the Insurgent's territory.

It was also remarked that much of the burning which is laid to the charge of the Insurgents is done by the Imperialists before their arrival; and that the burning of suburbs and villages for the security of a city or camp is justified in China by one of the first military maxims:—堅壁清野, *keen pih t'sing ye.*

It was stated that the assistant king, Shih Ta-kai (who is now master of the capital, and the greater part of the province of Sze chuen), had been supposed to be keeping aloof from the chief at Nanking, but that it is now ascertained that he is still connected with the movement, and has recently sent a large body of his men to Nanking to congratulate the Kan Wang, on his accession to power, and to request that all his communications to the chief may henceforth be presented through him. He seems to differ from the chief in some of his religious views. He conciliates the people whom he subjugates, and at the same time secures the attachment of his own soldiers.

The reading of Mr. Alcock's Paper on the Japanese Language was reserved for the next Meeting—on account of the lateness of the hour.

THE following translation of a letter from the Chung Wang, addressed to the various Consuls at this port, has been kindly forwarded to us for publication. The date, "Tae ping Teen kwo, 10th year, 7th moon, and 12th day," corresponds, in the Rebel Calendar, to the 21st August.

Le, the Loyal Prince of the Heavenly Dynasty, &c., &c., &c., addresses this communication to you, the honorable Consuls of Great Britain, United States of America, Portugal, and other countries.

That good faith must be kept is the principle which guides our Dynasty in its friendly relations with other peoples; but deceitful forgetfulness of previous arrangements is the real cause of foreign nations having committed a wrong.

When my army reached Soochou, Frenchmen, accompanied by people of other nations, came there to trade. They personally called upon me, and invited me to come to Shanghae to consult respecting friendly relations between us in future. Knowing that your nations worship like us, God the Heavenly Father, and Jesus the Heavenly Elder Brother, and are therefore of one religion and of one origin with us, I placed entire and undoubting confidence in their words and consequently came to meet you at Shanghae.

It never occurred to my mind that the French, allowing themselves to be deluded by the imps (the Chinese imperial authorities), would break their word and turn their backs upon the arrangement made. Not only, however, did they not come on my arrival to meet and consult with me, but they entered into an agreement with the imps to protect the city of Shanghae against us, by which they violated their original agreement. Such proceedings are contrary to the principles of justice.

Now supposing that the French take under their protection the city of Shanghae and a few *le* (a mile or two) around it, how will they be able, within that small space, to sell their merchandize and to carry on conveniently their mercantile transactions?

I have also learnt that the French have received no small amount of money from the imps of Hien-fung, (the Manchou Emperor) which they have without doubt shared amongst the other nations. If you other nations had not received the money of the imps, why did several of your people also appear with the French, when they came to Soochou and invited me to Shanghae to confer together? It is clear as daylight that your people also appeared at Soochou, and urgently requested me to come to Shanghae. Their words still ring in my ears: it is impossible that the affair should be forgotten.

My army having reached this place, if the French alone had broken their engagements, coveted the money of the imps, and protected their city, how was it that not one man of your nations came to consult personally with me? you must have also taken money from the imps of Hien-fung, and divided it amongst you. Seeing again, you committed a wrong, without taking into consideration, that you would have to go to other places than Shanghae to carry on commercial business. You do not apparently know that the imps of Hien-fung, seeing that you nations are of the same religion and family as the Heavenly Dynasty, used money to establish a connection; this is employing others to kill and using schemes to cause separations.

The French have been seduced by the money of the imps, because they only scheme after profits at Shanghae, and have no consideration for the trade at other places. They have not only no plea on which to meet me, but still less have they any ground on which to come before God the Heavenly Father, and Jesus the Heavenly Elder Brother, or even our own armies, and the other nations of the earth.

Our Sovereign Lord was appointed by heaven, and has ruled now for ten years One half of the territory he possesses contains the rich lands in the East and South. The national treasury contains sufficient funds to supply all the wants of our armies. Hereafter when the whole face of the country is united under our sway, every part will be contained within our registers, and our success will not depend on the small district of Shanghae.

But with human feelings and in human affairs, all acts have their consequences. The French have violated their faith, and broken the peace between us. Since they have, in advance, acted thus contrary to reason, if they henceforth remain fixed at Shanghae to carry on their mercantile business they may so manage. But if they again come into our territory to trade, or pass into our boundaries, I, so far as I am concerned may in a spirit of magnanimity bear with their presence, and refrain from reckoning with them on the past Our forces and officers, however, who have now been subjected to their deceit, must all be filled with indignation and desirous of revenge; and it is to be feared that they will not again be permitted, at their convenience, to repair to our territory.

On coming to Soochow I had the general command of upwards of one thousand officers, and several tens of thousands of soldiers, a brave army which has power to put down all oppositions, and whose force is strong as the hills. If we had the intention of attacking Shanghae, then what city have they not subdued? What place have they not stormed?

I have, however, taken into consideration that you and we alike worship Jesus, and that after all there exists between us the relationship of a common basis, and common doctrines. Moreover I came to Shanghai to make a treaty, in order to see us connected together by trade and commerce. I did not come for the purpose of fighting with you. Had I at once commenced to attack the city and kill people, that would have been the same as the members of one family fighting amongst themselves, which would have caused the imps to ridicule us.

Further, amongst the people of foreign nations at Shanghai, there must be varieties in capacity and disposition; there must be men of sense, who know the principles of right, and are well aware of what is advantageous and what injurious They cannot all covet the money of the impish dynasty, and forget the general trading interests in this country.

Hence I shall for the present repress this day's indignation, and charitably open a path, by which to alter our present positions towards each other. I am extremely apprehensive that if my soldiers were to take Shanghai, they would not be able to distinguish the good from the bad, in which case I shall be without grounds to come before Jesus the Heavenly Elder Brother. Out of a feeling of deep anxiety on your behalf I am constrained to make an earnest statement to you, foreign nations, as to what is wisdom and what folly in these affairs, and as to the amount of advantage and injury of the different courses open to you, I beg you, foreign nations, again carefully to consider what course would be gainful, what a losing one.

Should any of your honorable nations regret what has occurred, and hold friendly relations with our State to be best, they need have no apprehensions in coming to consult with me. I treat people according to right principles, and will certainly not subject them to any indignities Should however you, honorable nations, still continue to be deluded by the imps, follow their lead in all things, without reflecting on the difference between you, you must not blame me if hereafter you find it difficult to pass along the channels of commerce, and if there is no outlet for native produce.

I have to beg all you, honorable nations, to again and again weigh in your minds the circumstances; and now write this special communication, and trust you will favor me with a reply. I beg to make enquiries after your health.

Tae ping Teen kwo, 10th year, 7th moon, and 12th day.

True Translation,
(Signed) JOHN A. T. MEADOWS,
Interpreter.

SHANGHAI, 30*th August*, 1860.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Slack as the members of this Community are in some quarters accused of being, in rallying round the banner of the Volunteer Corps, for the defence of their homesteads and the protection of the "smaller spirits" resident in this Settlement, your columns for a week or two past controvert the idea that there is any want of volunteers in the service of the pen. We have had various letters on the stirring incidents of the past fortnight; a pæan of well-deserved praise in honor of the S. V. C., and the prologue of the "Battle of the Lamps," à propos of which I may remark of our newly-elected Municipal Secretary, that as Horace says,—

Micat, inter ignes
Luna minores,

and if his accession to office is productive of half as much benefit to the illumination of the Settlement as is effective his dressing administered to the man of "Plain common sense," it will be well for Shanghai and for all of us.

It is a strange coincidence however, that your correspondents, as regards the Rebel movement, one and all espouse the same cause; and therefore, Sir, though I am no partisan I hope in the present struggle, for there is little enough of good on either side of the rebellion to call for much warmth of feeling, save such as may be evoked by self-interest, it may be well to turn the train of thought and view the reverse of the picture. As regards myself,—I am a merchant by profession; in politics hoping to be passed as a consistent supporter of what is termed Liberal Conservatism; and in matters of religious faith, a member of the Church of England.

These items of personal history, most uninteresting to the public in reading an anonymous correspondence, I nevertheless enumerate, firstly, because I wish to declare the points of view from which I write, and secondly, because I hold that to come to a correct conclusion upon the movement which has now for ten years agitated China, and which for the past ten weeks has been invested with a more than ordinary importance, from the mere fact of its exercising a more local pressure upon us, we can only view it from three points of view, viz:—The Mercantile, the Political, and the Religious.

From my professional avocations above declared, I may be supposed to prefer that cause which gives me, a temporary sojourner in the land, the best prospect of peace and quietness, and the concomitant advantages which favour a free and unrestricted trade. From my political views, I hold that rebellion, here and elsewhere, before it can acquire justification in the eyes of the civilized world, needs two essential ingredients.

1st.—The prior existence of the most weighty and crying evils, which call for redress, and which, long unheeded, have, save by the force of arms on the part of the oppressed, no chance of obtaining it.

2nd.—That in the party proceeding to measures of rebellion there shall be some vital elements of improvement—in fact, some unmistakeable guarantee that if successful it shall inaugurate something more than the reproduction, under another form, of the same evils which so much blood and treasure has been spent to remove.

From my religious persuasion, I may without doubt be supposed to hail with gratification the prospect of any movement in a heathen country, which may contain in a fair proportion of its members an honest profession of Christianity; the best security for a social reorganization, and for the happiness of governors and governed. Starting then from these positions, and I do not think much objection can be taken to them, let us for a moment consider what claims the Rebel movement has upon us for our sympathy and support.

As a merchant, I must condemn it; this is, I am aware, the selfish aspect of the question; but after all, it is commerce which brings us here. It is commerce and its varied calls which places the merchant in China—it is the access which commercial intercourse has first secured which gives an entrance to the missionary—it is commerce and its necessary protection, which calls hither the soldier and the sailor, and it is chiefly commerce which requires the presence of a resident diplomatist; whose position, uninfluenced as he personally is on the one hand by the pecuniary interests of trade, or on the other by the sanguine eager zeal of the missionary,—placed as he is, responsible to his country for the advancement of her interests and policy, and sure to fall the moment he makes them subservient to any personal views or prejudices of his own,—whose position, under these circumstances, is I maintain one most favorably situated for calm and impartial consideration, and yet very often, in its accompanying difficulties and necessary reticence, misjudged and misappreciated. As a merchant then, as a witness to the interruption to trade both native and foreign from its very commencement, I must condemn this rebellion.

Is there anything in the second and third considerations to overthrow this condemnation, which "amor nummi," may be supposed to be so instrumental in securing?

That the Chinese have many crying evils to complain of, and the most slender hope of their removal, I admit; that the present administration is corrupt and rotten, and affords the people materials for a Bill of Rights, which if properly supported, would secure them the sympathy of Christendom, cannot be controverted; it only remains here then to consider the character and proceedings of the reforming or revolutionary party; and we may review them politically, socially, and religiously at the same time.

Have they exhibited in their career of ten years any great administrative capacity? Have they shown any power of organizing a system of civil authority and taxation, or of affording personal security and freedom to trade in the extensive districts they have uninterruptedly held, or have they, armed opposition once removed, ever attempted or succeeded in conciliating the population of the conquered district?

It is but natural that on their approach the Country and Townspeopleshould flee away; the advent of either Rebel or Imperial forces is nearly equally powerful to create intensity of alarm; but, after an occupation by the latter, the population freely returns. Is it so during an even lengthened occupation by the Rebels?

To these questions let the reports of Missionaries, Consuls, and Ambassadors, be the reply, especially of the first named; and, so far as I can learn, desolation and distress, anarchy and spoliation, are the appropriate quarterings of the Rebel shield.

A comparison is often drawn now-a-days between the Sicilian Rebellion and the Chinese; the finger is pointed to the cruel calamities now afflicting Sicily, and the question is emphatically put "if you are "sincere in your views of deprecating the Chinese Re-"bellion, how are you consistent in supporting the "Sicilian, in which so many of the sad features visi-"ble here are reproduced?"

I reply that there is no fair comparison between the two cases, for civil war is at all times the most cruel that can be waged, and everywhere open, especially in its early stage, to excesses which must be deplored and condemned; thus in Sicily we now see the first effects of the rising of an infuriated people; in China the war has already raged for ten years; and, filibustering as was the commencement of the Sicilian rebellion, it even now presents all the requisites which I deem necessary to justify sympathy in its success. It shows a fine people in arms for freedom, who, in the midst of civilized and Christian Europe have been for generations subjected to the most cruel despotism, the slaves of a system of police tyrannizing over the body and of an uneducated priesthood seeking to enchain the soul; a people whose native warmth of feeling might as easily have been conciliated as estranged by the senseless despot who now mourns its defection, and who belong to a nation whose capacity for self-government long unrecognized by public opinion in other countries, has within the last twelve months, been so fully vindicated and made clear.

Lastly, what is the religious state of the movement in China? Is it not this? That the hopes of the missionary party, long since laid in the dust by the growing and ever-increasing tendency to heterodoxy and blasphemous presumption amongst the Rebel leaders at Nankin, have lately again been fanned into a burning flame by the introduction amongst the rebels of one man, the Kanwang, a Christian convert from Hongkong? Is it not the case that they admit that their only hope is now in him? And is it not equally the case that on several important points of faith, he has from views of expediency, (to speak charitably of his motives, and accept his own story,) already most seriously fallen away? Has he not in fact exhibited a want of energy and strength of mind, which proves him to be incapable of re-invigorating the religious element of the movement, or of moulding it to a more orthodox shape. All this is undeniable, and the reports from Nankin are still more discouraging.

I would here give one word of advice to some of a class which I much respect, viz. the Missionaries.

Have they reflected sufficiently upon the effect which their renewed hopes fervently expressed and published in the public prints will exercise at home? Does the state of excitement occur to them into which a large section of the religious public is certain to have been thrown, when they receive the first accounts of the Kangwang's proceedings? Do they, feeling certain that this must result, think that they have made sufficiently clear to the same public the disappointment they have since themselves so sadly experienced? The responsibility of in any way misleading the British public on such a point is one from which I know these reverend gentlemen would shrink and recoil; and as the doubt whether such is not likely to be the effect of the only communications hitherto made public here has been frequently expressed of late, I mention it here for their consideration.

And now, Sir, having trespassed so long upon your valuable space I will withdraw. The result of much consideration is to my mind this; that on grounds of present public policy, rotten as the Imperial Goverment is, we must support it as our second "sick friend" and ally; that as merchants seeking fortunes in China, our pecuniary interests are with the Imperial Government, and that as professors of Christianity and men of the world, whilst admitting the existence of many evils in China crying for immediate redress, we see in the present Rebel movement, which convulses some of its richest provinces, neither sufficient ingredients of organizing and administrative power to attract our support, nor enough sincerity or real tendency to either Christian principles or practice to enlist our sympathy. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
ANGLICANUS.

EXTRACTS FROM TSI CHENG SIN PIEN THE NEW WORK BY THE KAN WANG, COUSIN OF THE INSURGENT CHIEF.

(Continued.)

ON SIN AND HAPPINESS.

1. *Knowledge of Sin.*

If on any day, in any month, in any year, I spoke, did, heard, saw, or thought what I should not, it was a transgression of the heavenly commandments. I ought not to remain in ignorance of it. How much more if I forget the grace that gave me a soul, so that I am far different from animals and plants? or the providential kindness shown me in birth, in childhood, and in growing up to man's estate? or, still more, the grace that brought Christ down to be crucified for my sins, to forget which is also criminal disobedience, should I not become fully aware of my guilt?

2. *Penitence for Sin.*

For each sin there should be a time of deep penitence. The guilty person may well beat his breast and his head, taking oath that he will subdue his sin. It must not be a penitence in words without heart-feeling. The Heavenly Brother has said, "If thine eye offend thee, cut it out and cast it from thee. It is better to enter heaven with one eye, than with both eyes to be cast into hell. If thine hand offend thee cut it off. It is better to enter into heaven with one hand, than with both hands to be cast into hell." Great is the severity of true repentance. Can it then be neglected?

3. *Forsaking of Sin.*

He who does not know his sin, cannot repent of it. When penitence is felt for it, it must be forsaken. Otherwise the sin remains, and it is the same as if there had been no penitence.

4. *Forgiveness of Sin.*

There is a true knowledge of sin, a true penitence, and a true forsaking of sin. If there be a true forsaking of sin in the practical life, the mercy of the Heavenly Father in forgiveness may then be expected. If sins, when confessed before men are forgiven by them, how should the Heavenly Father be unwilling to pardon sin when it is confessed before him?

5. *Redemption from Sin.*

The Heavenly Father being willing to forgive sin, the Heavenly Brother could then become their redeeming substitute. If the Heavenly Father be unwilling to pardon us, we must earnestly beseech the Heavenly Brother to intercede with him. He will then look at the merit and rank of the Heavenly Brother and allow him to bear the sins of all. Just as if any one wish to see the T'ien wang, he must first obtain his permission, and be presented by the attendant officers. Afterwards he may be admitted. In wishing to see the Heavenly Father, the Heavenly Brother must first be prayed to to intercede. Then the favour of forgiveness and redemption can be obtained.

6. *Removal of Sin.*

When any one truly repents of sin, the Heavenly Father willingly forgives his sins. His guilt is then given to the Heavenly Brother to bear instead. It disappears altogether and passes beyond the limits of the universe. If I then feel that I have sin, yet I have no more shame on account of it, but rejoice every day, singing and praising my Saviour.

7. *Happiness.*

When any one is cleansed from sin, he can become happy. Just as a vessel when cleansed can be used to contain luxurious articles of food. If the body be giving forth filthy excretions from the skin, good clothing cannot be worn. How then, if the soul be stained with sin, can it receive happiness from above? Happiness comes from heaven, the height of all that is precious and glorious. How should it be given unsuitably for sinful men to enjoy?

Let all the brethren and sisters calmly think of it Is it so or not? First, the six heads on sin just enumerated must be well studied. Then, without seeking it, happiness will come of itself. Misfortune, without trying to avoid it, will be prevented from approaching.

The Heavenly Brother, Christ the Saviour, says "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

N.B. Here follow the whole of the Beatitudes, taken from the 5th chapter of the Gospel of Matthew. J.E.

SHANGHAI, *August* 30*th*, 1860.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I trust that the suggestion made by *N.* in your impression of Saturday last will be carried out, and that the Shanghai Volunteer Rifle Corps will not be disbanded, now that all apparent necessity is over.

There are many and varied reasons evident to all, why a permanent and organized Corps would be desirable, not only for the safety of those on whose behalf they are called out, but for the individual members themselves. It is universally known that emergencies have arisen here from year to year, in which assistance from the residents might advantageously have been given to the authorities. I will only refer to the events of July last. All being acquainted with the circumstances that led to the alarm, I need only refer to the way in which it was met by some of the members of this community. There was a general rush, almost a panic, nobody could clearly make out the cause, or who was to blame. Men armed were parading about the Bund, occasionally giving incoherent ejaculations, which assuring us of their vitality but not of their sanity, tended to dispel the idea that they were labouring under a chronic form of somnambulism. Something was wrong, but what it was, none could clearly make out. Report, may I hope it was humorous libel, said, that in loading their firearms, powder in unlimited quantities was poured into their rifles by some, that in other cases, the bullet was put first, and then the ramrod and both left, that bayonets were in closer proximity to gentlemen's ears than the occasion or their safety required, that the whole scene was one of inextricable confusion, and that any further display of martial heroism, would be far more disastrous than any encounter with the Rebels. To avoid all this, to learn the *use* of firearms, and to encounter emergencies with decision and firmness, I would strongly urge the permanent establishment of the Rifle Corps.

Other advantages it certainly has, promoting exercise and engendering a friendly and cordial spirit among all. Let us was suggested the Municipal Council take it hand, and promote its efficacy by prizes for Rifle Practice. The visit of the Rebels will not therefore be without its good effects, and hereafter we shall be able to acknowledge by experience that—

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out;
For our bad neighbours make us early stirrers,
Which is both healthful and good husbandry."

—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
DELTA.

H. M. F. M. Corvette *Don Joao I.* arrived in the river yesterday from Yeddo, and by her we learn that the Portuguese concluded a commercial treaty with Japan on the 3rd August. It is signed by His Excellency I. F. Guimaraens and Midzgoetse Sanoekino Kami, Sakai Okino Kami, and Matsdaira Dzirobe, and comes into effect on the 1st October next.